

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-36 and 49-81 are pending. Claims 37-48 and 82-92 were previously canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claim 49 has been amended to correct a spelling error without the introduction of any new matter.

As the amendment to Claim 49 is strictly a formal amendment to correct the spelling of apparatus ("appartus" has been changed to --apparatus--), entry of this amendment under 37 CFR § 1.116 is respectfully submitted to be clearly in order.

The outstanding Action presented a rejection of Claims 1-36 and 49-81 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,721,583, Harada) in view of Isozu et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,127,496, Isozu).

The outstanding rejection of pending Claims 1-36 and 49-81 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada in view of Isozu is traversed.

The paragraph bridging pages 2-3 of the outstanding Action appears to suggest that Harada teaches the "authentication information acquisition request receiving means for receiving an acquisition request from a first client apparatus" of independent Claim 1 (at col. 5, lines 54-60 and col. 11, lines 40-55), the "acquisition request" thereof (at col. 16, lines 7-25 and col. 25, lines 25-38), that this "acquisition request" is to be used for "establishing a session having a limited right" (at col. 26, lines 55-59 and col. 27, lines 30-35), "with respect to said service offering apparatus and said objects" (at col. 23, lines 52-65 and col. 27, lines 5-10).

However, col. 5, lines 54-60 of Harada simply broadly describe inputting a user request for a service by a remote control device as part of the "SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION" while col. 11, lines 40-55 relate to a broad statement that part of this summarized invention of Harada includes:

means functioning when it is judged that the service specified by the service request data of a message data set is available to the user, for providing the corresponding service data and sending the service data via the network to the terminal apparatus having a terminal apparatus identifier corresponding to the remote control apparatus identifier which is contained in the received message data set.

Whatever else might be said of these “means functioning when it is judged that the service specified by the service request data of a message data set is available to the user” that then provides “the corresponding service data ... to the terminal apparatus having a terminal apparatus identifier corresponding to the remote control apparatus identifier which is contained in the received message data set,” it cannot be said that they have the same function as the Claim 1 “authentication information acquisition request receiving means” that must receive “an acquisition request from a “first client apparatus” (being equated to the remote control device in the outstanding Action).

Perhaps the intent was to reference the “means for receiving respective ones of the message data sets” set forth by col. 11, lines 17-19. If it was, this interpretation is also without merit because this “means for receiving” receives the message data sets from the terminal apparatus, not the “the remote control device” (being equated to the “first client apparatus” in the outstanding Action).

Moreover, the Claim 1 requirement that “the acquisition request” must be for requesting “acquisition of authentication information used for establishing a session having a limited right with respect to said service offering apparatus and said objects” is also clearly not taught or suggested by any of col. 16, lines 7-25; col. 25, lines 25-38; col. 26, lines 55-59; col. 27, lines 30-35; col. 23, lines 52-65; and/or col. 27, lines 5-10.

Col. 16, lines 7-25 simply teach that each remote control device is assigned an identifier that can be correlated to an identifier for a corresponding terminal apparatus. These are already assigned identification numbers and there would be no reason for a remote control

device to send a message to a service offering apparatus with the claimed “authentication information acquisition request receiving means” requesting the already known identification numbers of either the remote control device or its corresponding terminal apparatus.

Similarly, the teaching at col. 25, lines 25-38 relates to encrypting user personal information that is included with the remote control device identifier that is attached to service request data being sent to the service offering apparatus, which personal information included with the remote control device identifier being sent to the service offering apparatus again cannot be REASONABLY said to be the claimed “acquisition request requesting an acquisition of authentication information used for establishing a session having a limited right” from the service offering apparatus.

Turning to col. 26, lines 55-59, this teaching relates to insuring that only an authorized user can key in data at the remote control device by user recognition at this remote control device and col. 27, lines 30-35 teach confirmation that the user is registered at the terminal apparatus to receive particular services. These are not teachings or suggestions of the claimed “acquisition request requesting an acquisition of authentication information used for establishing a session having a limited right” being sent to the claimed authentication information acquisition request receiving means in the service offering apparatus.

Col. 23, lines 52-65 does relate to requests for services from remote control devices to the terminal apparatus and col. 27, lines 5-10 relate to this terminal apparatus also receiving user-specifying information in addition to the requests for services. The terminal apparatus does not supply any services and receivers therein cannot be equated to the claimed “authentication information acquisition request receiving means” that must be in the service offering apparatus.

Also, Claim 1 requires “authentication information transmitting means” to be in the service offering apparatus “for transmitting the authentication information to said first client

apparatus.” The outstanding Action suggests that col. 24, lines 44-48, and col. 27, lines 11-15, somehow teach this required transmission of “authentication information to said first client apparatus” from the service offering apparatus. However, col. 24, lines 44-48, teach that service data is transmitted to the terminal apparatus, not to any remote control device that the outstanding Action asserts corresponds to the claimed “first client apparatus.” On the other hand col. 27, lines 11-15, relate to inputting a password or other user code using a remote control device that can differentiate this user input data from service request input data that has nothing to do with anything being transmitted from the service provider to the remote control device.

Moreover, independent Claim 1 further requires that there is a “second client apparatus” that is different from the first client apparatus that sent the “authentication information request” and that it is this “second client apparatus” that sends the “start request for requesting a start of the session,” not the first client apparatus to which the authentication information was transmitted. As none of the remote control apparatuses are sent any data that can be reasonably equated to the claimed authentication information, and there is no suggestion or teaching of sending anything to a remote control device different from the one that input a particular service request, there is no reasonable teaching or suggestion of this “second client apparatus” that sends the “start request for requesting a start of the session” that is taught by Harada. Accordingly, even if Isozu taught switching terminals based upon a request at col. 7, lines 45-47 and 63-65, which it does not, there is nothing to suggest that any remote control device should send the claimed “start request for requesting a start of the session.”

Moreover, the actual teaching at col. 7, line 63 to col. 8, line 6, of Isozu is that:

Upon receiving a request from a terminal, the client-side session management daemon (csmd) 511 of gateway 510, checks the session control table, performs rewrite (updating) and makes a request for a change in destination to the destination address transfer daemon (datd) 512. The

destination address transfer daemon (datd) 512 implements processing to change the destination of data received from the server 540, to the PDA 530 from the PC 520, according to requests from the csmd. This processing makes it possible to switch the receiving of data among different terminals and allows data to be continuously received.

Clearly, no such continuous data receipt is of any concern relative to the different remote control devices of Harada that receive no such data.

Similarly, the gateway 710 of Isozu changes the destination address by rewriting an address. Again, these teachings have no relevance to the “session start request receiving means for receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session containing the authentication information from a second client apparatus different from said first client apparatus to which the authentication information is transmitted” that is recited by Claim 1.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the improper rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada in view of Isozu is respectfully requested.

Pages 6- 12 of the outstanding Action present similar arguments and an improper analysis of claim limitations and reference teachings as to independent Claims 13, 25, 49, 60 and 71. Accordingly, the rejection of these independent claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada in view of Isozu is also respectfully traversed and the withdrawal thereof is also respectfully requested.

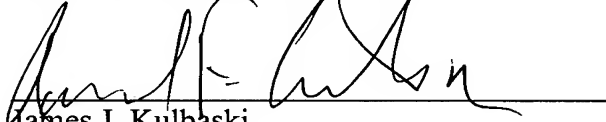
Just as independent Claims 1, 13, 25, 49, 60, and 71 cannot be said to be unpatentable over Harada in view of Isozu, neither can Claims 2-12, 14-24, 26-36, 49-59, 61-69, and 72-81 that depend from respective ones of these independent claims.

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Reply to Office Action of 08/24/2007

As no further issues are believed to remain outstanding in the present application, it is believed that this application is clearly in condition for formal allowance and an early and favorable action to that effect is, therefore, respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James J. Kulbaski', is written over a horizontal line.

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